

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON—JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published cards.
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
Jan 3 wdt-wly

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Snodgrass & Rodman's.
Feb 22 wdt-wly

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan 1 wdt-wly

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
Dec 11 wdt-wly

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.

Will practice in the County of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
Dec 2 wdt-wly

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in all of the above counties promptly
attended to.
Apr 7 wdt-wly

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street.
May 19 tf

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup
and Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
Jan 14 wly

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY—THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided
to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-
ington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
Apr 7 wdt-wly

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of deeds, and all other business required
to be recorded in other States; and as Commissioner
under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of de-
positions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House,
Nov 15 tf

MEDICAL CARD.
Dr. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
this city and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.
Sep 1 wdt-wly

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
Sep 1 wdt-wly

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of *Coats, Cassimeres, and Vestings*, of
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.
No FIT NO SALE—
Oct 6 wdt-wly

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best
terms. Advances sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
Nov 27 wdt-wly

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL—JOHN A. DICKINSON.
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers and Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome
Carpet,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
India & Coco Matting,
Stair Rugs,
Curtains,
Gimpes,
Stair Linen.

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.
aul 3 wdt-wly

T. G. WATERS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar 22 wdt-wly

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAY-
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
GEO. H. CARY—R. L. TALBOTT
CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 4 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders.
mar 22 wdt-wly

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
cor. of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. BLEDSE
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
aug 2 wdt-wly

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville
stop there.

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual
Organs of Man and Woman.
Price only ten cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union—
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, will be im-
mensely benefited by the use of the medicine
described in the report. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper
on the receipt of TEN CENTS.
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, will be im-
mensely benefited by the use of the medicine
described in the report. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper
on the receipt of TEN CENTS.

ON A NEW METHOD of treating
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
potency, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive sys-
tem of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity arising from
the secret follies of both sexes,
and all diseases of the reproductive
system, with a full treatise on SELF-
ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind
and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment,
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as
shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful ad-
viser to the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper
on the receipt of TEN CENTS.

**DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-
TOR,** a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive
of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health.
CAUTION! It should not be used dur- ing preg-
nancy, as MISCARriage would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
by mail.
The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger or curiosity.

DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.
aug 16 wdt-wly

"BLACK SOFT HATS"—Something new, light
and stylish for the Spring 1861.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads, &c.,
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLTON, STROBER & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Odd Fellows' Building,
mar 22 wdt-wly

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military.
Furnished at short notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order.
apr 4 wdt-wly

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
apr 17 wdt-wly CINCINNATI, O.

MILLINERY.
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. A. HENDERSON
sep 22 wdt-wly

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Hogs, Bacon,
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Tallow,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Mo-
lasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
oct 6 wdm.

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Balm.
Papers.
oct 22 wdt-wly

RALPH C. McCracken,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST., BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
cut to order for shirts and collars. apr 16 wdt-wly

THE REMEDIES
DRUGGISTS
ELECTRO
PASTELS & PILLS

For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal
Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions,
Nervous and General Debility,
Impotency, Stricture, Gleet, and all
affections of the reproductive system,
arising from the use of
Solitary Indulgence, or Exces-
sive Indulgence.

THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as
middle-aged and old men, who are suffering to
some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps,
are not aware of their true condition, or when assis-
tance is really needed.

For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of
the most common symptoms, viz: *Weakness of the
Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, dim-
ness of Sight, Dizziness, and a feeling of heaviness
in the Head, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory,
Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Acro-
son to Society, Self-Distrust, Timidity, &c.* For
each and all of the above symptoms these remedies
will be found a "Sovereign Balm."

These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A
box of *Pastels*, a box of *Nervous Tonic Pills*, and a
box of *Virile Tonic Pills*, all of which have impor-
tant effects upon the system, and should be used
together in every case. Their superiority over other
modes of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:
1. They diminish the violence of sexual excite-
ment.
2. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal
emissions.
3. They remove local weakness, causing the or-
gans to assume their natural tone and vigor.
4. They strengthen the constitution by overcom-
ing nervous debility and general debility.
5. They enliven the spirits, which are usually
depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the
system.
6. By their invigorating properties they restore
the patient to his natural health and vigor of man-
hood.

They cure when all other means have failed.
They contain no Mercury, no Opium, nor any
thing that can in any event prove injurious.
They are easy and pleasant to use, and will not
interfere with the patient's usual business or plea-
sure.

They can be used without suspicion, or knowl-
edge of even a room-mate.
That they may come within the reach of all, we
have fixed the price of the *Pastels* at \$1 per box,
and the *Pills* at 50 cents per box each. In ordering
by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in
stamps should be enclosed for return postage.

LADIES in want of a safe and effec-
tual remedy for *Irregularities, Suppres-
sion of the Menstrues, or any disease, pecu-
liar to their sex*, should use *Dr. GATES'
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS*. Price by
mail, \$1 and one stamp.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, will be im-
mensely benefited by the use of the medicine
described in the report. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper
on the receipt of TEN CENTS.

LADIES who, from ill-health, deformity, or any
other humane and reasonable cause, deem it neces-
sary to avoid an increase of family, can do so without
incurring danger to health or constitution by the
use of *Dr. GATES' French Preventive Pow-
ders*. Price, by mail, \$1 and two stamps.

These Powders can only be obtained by addressing
the General Agents, as below.
Send for *Dr. GATES' Private Medical Treatise on
Sexual Diseases*. Price ten cents.

H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents,
Louisville, Ky.
feb 27 wdt-wly

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,
late graduate of the P. M. College, of Ohio. The
Doctor studied the science of medicine under my
supervision, and graduated at the above institution
with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons
calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to
his medical skill, and he can be found at all times,
except when professionally engaged, at our office,
five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
pike.
feb 28 wdt-wly

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.

Every article which has a large and increasing sale
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE" as far as its power
to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to give to the
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be), is
concerned.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the
cheapest.—It has the following testimonials:
JACKSON, Miss., May 29, 1860.
W. R. MERWIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
tive.

DEAR SIR: The Medicines you introduced into
our city last winter are having a large sale, and
giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Hen-
derson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has
used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the
day, but has never used an article equal to HEIM-
STREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. That it
far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried
for restoring the Hair of the bald and gray to its
original luxuriance and beauty."

You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &
Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and
best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it
gives satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully yours,
J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist.

IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold everywhere.—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,
Altho' we have very many of them,
FOR THE
MAGNOLIA BALM.

For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples
or Blisters, the sufferer cares only to be directed to
use some safe and reliable remedy.

THE MAGNOLIA BALM
WILL CURE THE WORST
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK.

It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle
might be drunk without harm. Physicians look with
wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore
been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-
tions of lead or mercury to cure immediately; but the
MAGNOLIA BALM contains neither. It is the most
elegant and nearly perfect article for sale anywhere,
and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and
Fancy Goods Dealers.

Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
jul 18 wdt-wly

GOOD
NEWS!
To the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,
I would announce that I have employed a Gun-
smith to carry on the
Gunsmithing Business.

IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES,
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frank-
fort. Repairing done on short notice, and on
reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to or-
der with neatness and dispatch.
Don't forget the place—G. W. Miller's Tin
and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.
G. W. MILLER.
may 28 wdt-wly

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Combs,
Of every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Odontalgic Preparations,
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-
der, etc., at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Fancy Soaps.
Fine Cologne,
Of every price, of all shades, colors, sizes, and per-
fumes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian glass, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Perfumery.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
made, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Everything.
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DISSOLUTION.
THE firm heretofore existing between the under-
signed, under the style of BAY & BAY, and E. B.
Bayer, is dissolved by mutual consent, and E. B.
Bayer has sold his interest in said firm to V. Kaltenbrun,
who will continue the business of Boot and Shoe-
making at the old stand. J. H. Bayer will settle the
business of the late firm.

J. H. BAYER,
V. KALTEBRUN.
FRANKFORT, AUGUST 1, 1861.—aug 1 wdt-wly

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATT-
ERWHITE'S School for children, will commence
on Monday, September 24, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8 00
No deduction for voluntary absence.
jul 25 wdt-wly

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the
late fire to change his location, has removed his
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by *Boyer and Cullen-
brun, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion*
House, where he will be pleased to see his old cus-
tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-
tention to business, and by charging reasonable
prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a
fair proportion of public patronage.
jul 21 wdt-wly

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS
CHARLES HOFFMAN, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of
Diseases of the genital organs in the TREMONT
MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the
institution published a work on the treatment of all
private diseases of the male and female genital or-
gans, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Mastur-
bation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Emission,
Emission, Spermatorrhoea, &c., causing Impotence
and Mental and Physical Debility.

Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
suppressed menstruation, would learn something by
sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay
the postage.
Direct to DR. HOFFMAN, care of Box 1655, Boston,
Mass.
mar 22 wly

"RENEWED HATS"—Another new and elegant
style of Soft Hat.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 FOURTH STREET
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

\$100,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
To be Sold at
Regardless of Cost.

Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.

WE having made large purchases East, at auc-
tions and elsewhere, at less than half their
usual value, our stock being large for the times, we
have concluded to sell off our goods at such prices as
will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most
complete that has ever been offered, and every article
will be sold at such price.

ALSO, OUR STOCK OF
Window Shades,
Carpets,
And Oil Cloths,
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.
apr 30 wdt-wly

J. L. MOORE & SON
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
aug 30 wdt-wly

HATS! HATS!!
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—
FRENCH HATS,
FINE SILK HATS,
FINE CASSIMERE HATS,
FINE SOFT FELT HATS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE. AT
S. C. BULL'S.

FOR THE LATEST STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And all the new publications,
LAW & SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
GO TO
KEENON & GIBBONS,
Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.
mar 21 4t

F. G. REUTER,
Tailor and Renovator.
West side St. Clair Street.
FRANKFORT, KY.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now pre-
pared to do all work in the Tailoring and Renova-
tion of old clothes, and become a permanent
line of business to him with neatness and dispatch.
All work is a fair trial and a share of public patronage
is solicited.
Charges low.
jan 5 wdt-wly

Hardee's Tactics!
CONTAINING
MANUAL OF KENTUCKY STATE GUARD
PRICE—\$2.00.

WILL BE MAILED FOR \$2.25.
S. C. BULL, - - - Bookseller.
my 30 t-wdt-wly

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.
MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal.
The Twenty-Fifth Session of the School will
commence on Monday, the 21st of January, 1861.

Expenses per Session.
Board, including fuel and lights.....\$60 00
Tuition in primary class.....15 00
Tuition in middle and senior classes.....20 00
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POWELL'S
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OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

To the Members of the Legislature.
The Governor's Message is now ready for delivery. Members can get their quota by applying at the counting-room of the YEOMAN OFFICE.

The War Spirit of the North Abating.

The Northern press continue their groans at the tardy enlistment of soldiers. New recruits are very hard to be got. The New York World proposes to buy men into service by advancing money which the law does not authorize; in other words, to offer an extra and illegal bounty. We have just conversed with an intelligent Kentuckian, who spent two or three weeks just past in New York. He informed us that the substantial people there really desired the war to be stopped, and if no otherwise, by the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. They see plainly that the Federal Union and Government cannot be restored by military coercion, and that the continuance of the war will only make the work of reconstruction more distant and difficult. Our informant visited the recruiting stations, and was informed that none were enlisting but such as were destitute and without means of livelihood—for the most part, worthless, thriftless vagrants. One important recruiting post in Western New York had been discontinued, because of the aversion of the people towards it—the people desiring the war to be stopped at once, and peace established between the belligerents. These facts have a deep significance. Is this a time to enlist soldiers in Kentucky to subjugate our Southern brethren, when the people of the North are already growing sick of the hopeless job? Let our Legislature, by solemn resolutions, unanimously call on both belligerents to cease all hostile operations, and make peace on some honorable and rational terms. No possible good can result from the strife; but something may be rescued from ruin by a speedy peace.

Peace, Neutrality, and Mediation.

The only way in the world we can conceive of, for keeping away war from our borders, is for the Legislature to reassert the Neutrality of Kentucky, request both belligerents to retire beyond our boundaries, and offer our mediation between them. Any other course will necessarily embark the State in the war on the side of one belligerent or the other; and, as our people are much divided in their views, it will result in civil strife in our midst, brother warring against brother. The people at large would be content with the attitude of neutrality; but there would be instant division among them, were the Legislature to espouse, in warlike attitude, the quarrel of either party to the war. This is too palpable to require illustration. Will not the Legislature calmly and firmly assume this attitude? If it had done so promptly, not one invader's foot would now press our soil. If it will do yet, all invaders will withdraw.

What utter madness is it to suppose that the brave people, represented by the heroic victors of Bethel, Manassas, and Springfield, can be subjugated by any amount of military force which the North can maintain! What insanity it is to assume that military subjugation would restore the Union, which is founded on the voluntary assent and the mutual love of the parties. War deepens hatred. A conquered people, if it were possible to conquer them, would never be safe members in the same Confederacy with the conquerors. It would bankrupt the coercive party to achieve and maintain a conquest. This fratricidal war should therefore be instantly stopped, so that in peace the contending parties may negotiate the terms of permanent peaceful relations. The Legislature should demand of both sides a truce and a treaty. The voice of Kentucky will be respected. Have her Representatives the moral courage to express it?

Kentucky Colonels.

The following Colonels have been appointed to take command of the Kentucky volunteer infantry and cavalry regiments: Thomas J. Bramlette, First Infantry; S. S. Fry, Second Infantry; S. J. Downs, Third Infantry; Frank Welford, First Cavalry.

We clip the above from the regular dispatches. It is presumed now that Col. Bramlette, U. S. A., will resign his commission as a Circuit Judge of Kentucky.

Jere T. Boyle, Colonel; W. J. Landram, Lt. Colonel; and John Cowan, Major, advertise for a regiment to drive out Gen. Zollicoffer's forces from Kentucky.

"Senex" addresses a very powerful appeal to the members of the Legislature? Will they heed it? If they do, they will be blessed in all the future; if not, they will be followed by self-reproaches throughout all the days of their lives.

Who can remain under the infatuation that the Union can be restored or perpetuated by military force. War can only destroy, not create. Let the potential voice of Kentucky through her Representatives, be solemnly proclaimed in favor of peace between the belligerents and preserving her own neutrality. Let her hold herself in position to offer her mediation.

A Suggestion.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.
Editor Yeoman: Get some friend in the Legislature to propose sending a Committee to Maryland to see how happy and prosperous that State is from Federal occupation, before they invite the same thing into Kentucky.

Huston, Goodloe & Co., are identified here with the Republicans; and the "Commonwealth" is considered a Republican organ.

Yours, G.

[For the Yeoman.]
Huston's Rebellion Bill and Andrews' Substitute.

The substitute reported from the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature, making various acts felonies which may be done by citizens of Kentucky, is no better than the original bill. What a futile move to expect to put down a great revolution by making the actors therein felons—more especially when such persons are acting under the authority of seceded States, or a government de facto called the Confederate States. With such armies in the field as we see arrayed against each other, what want of statesmanship to expect to disperse them by declaring their acts felonies.

Gentlemen of the Kentucky Legislature, I know many of you, and feel satisfied you do not want to see a bloody strife in Kentucky amongst our own people. Pause and reflect how many citizens of Kentucky, even loyal and true to the United States, have sons, brothers, and other kindred in the southern army. They have expatriated themselves by having left this State and joined the Confederate army. This act is recognized by the laws of Kentucky—Revised Statutes, I vol., sec. 2, page 239.

That law recognizes every one's right to become a citizen of other States, and only prohibits expatriation to a foreign government, with which the United States or Kentucky is at war, while the war is going on. The people are divided in sentiment as to the propriety of the war. They are still more divided in sentiment as to whether it should be aided and sustained by the people of Kentucky.

The great Union party of the State, we affirm, was built upon the pledge to keep the State as such out of the war on either side; leaving the citizens free to leave our State, take their citizenship where they pleased, and out of it, and for their acts be no longer responsible to Kentucky nor she for them.

This has been the policy pursued and acted upon, and which kept us out of the bloody strife. To no one, perhaps, in the whole State, have our people been more indebted than to the two distinguished gentlemen who framed and reported the original and amended bills referred to, for the peace policy Kentucky has been pursuing, and which was so satisfactory to the people of our whole Commonwealth, with the exception of a few extremists on both sides.

How sad to behold the perfect blindness and passion with which they now seem to be impelled! Instead of peace, it is war; instead of mediation, kindly advice, and human feeling and action by Kentucky towards all persons, it is to imprison, kill, and destroy.

Has it not occurred to gentlemen, that it might take a score or more of such penitentiaries as we have to secure those that would violate some of the provisions of their bills, if war is carried on in Kentucky? As we might wise men expect to look and dam the Kentucky river to its three forks with broom-straw, as to expect to see our people failing to aid and assist their kindred and friends who may be compelled to fight Black Republicans on our own soil.

For the sake of humanity; for the sake of saving human life; to prevent murders and assassinations, fire and rapine amongst the people of Kentucky, drop your felony bills and address yourselves to peace measures; to staying the march of war, whose iron hoof is now ready to tread upon your fields and pastures.

What good can it do either the United States or Confederate States, to have Kentucky in the fight, when her people are so divided when it gets to a fight, that no man can say with certainty, until the test is made, on which side a majority of her people will be? You had, when blood begins to flow, as well throw chaff against the winds, as to expect to arrest the passions of our people or to stay their hands.

For the sake of humanity, for the sake of civilization, for the sake of wives, children, and friends, pass no felony bills by the Kentucky Legislature, but leave the whole subject, if we must be in the war, to the United States, where it properly belongs. Kentucky has no right to declare war nor to make rules for its government.

Saying no more of its policy, have the Legislature the right to pass such a law. The Constitution of the United States defines treason, and the acts of Congress prescribe the punishment. If the persons who fight for the South are not to be regarded as belligerents but as traitors, Congress has provided a punishment for their crimes, whether done in Kentucky or out of it. Are you not weary of such punishment and attempting to give the State Courts jurisdiction over the offense, when the acts of Congress already cover it.

Have you the right to declare what is or is not a crime against the laws of the United States? Could you legislate to punish crime committed in robbing the mails, in obstructing the mails, or doing any act against the United States? You can't declare war or make peace. A man will be in the predicament of being a traitor to the United States under their law, a felon under yours, for the same act?

The whole spirit of the law is against the principle of the cases of *Sturges vs. Crowninshield*, 4 Wheat., 122; *McClure vs. Maryland*, 4 Wheat., 316; *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, 9 Wheat., 1, 208, 210; *Ogden vs. Saunders*, 12 Wheat., 213; *United States vs. Hart*, 1 Peters' C. Rep., 390.

The United States have exercised their power and right to legislate on the subject of the rights of the States, and it is conceded the rights were concurrent, they having assumed to act, you can not do so constitutionally. There is no need of such a bill. It can't be enforced, but by leading to retaliations of a frightful character. Let us do, if we can't have peace, all we can to have the war conducted on civilized principles. Treat each side as belligerents, and do them acts of kindness instead of sending them to our penitentiaries. You little know what the pulsation of the Kentucky heart is getting to be over this felony bill. If we are to have the Bastille or Guillotine, don't let it be said the Kentucky Legislature inaugurated it.

SENEX.

NEW CASTLE, Sept. 17th, 1861.

Editor Yeoman:

DEAR SIR: Old Henry is all right. The Southern Rights party is now in the ascendency in this county. Numerous changes have taken place in the last ten days among influential men in our favor.

The people begin to see that this war is not for the Union; that it doesn't mean Union, but disunion completed. They see that subjugation means Abolition, and a terrible despotism, with Bill Seward at the head of it. But still there are many men in Kentucky who seem willing to spend and be spent to "support the Government." How will these clever proslavery gentlemen feel after serving the purposes of Abolition. They will wake up some morning after while and read the proclamation of freedom compulsory in all the land. Won't they feel spent, indeed? And yet this is what Kentucky is to be taxed for to make negroes equal with white men, to "lift weights from their shoulders" and give them "all an equal chance in the race of life;" the "leading object" of Lincoln & Co. No man of deep judgment thinks the Union can be maintained by force; and disguise it as they may for a time, this war is for Abolition, and nothing else. Seward knows it, and Lincoln knows it, and every leading deputy devil of Abolitionism in Kentucky knows it. But their plan is to subjugate as much as possible the people of Kentucky with the skillful poison of the Louisville Journal.

Yours, G.

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The developments of the following communication ought to startle the people of Kentucky respecting the perfidious conduct of some of their political leaders. It is from the pen of one prominent in the Union party up to the hour of its desertion of the policy of neutrality:

[For the Yeoman.]

The Conspiracy Against the Peace and Neutrality of Kentucky by the Very Authors of the Neutrality Policy—A Startling Development.

There is a secret history connected with events recently transpiring in Kentucky, not yet fully disclosed, but gradually finding its way to the light. Day by day facts reach the public ear, which not only startle it, but also serve as a clue to others still more startling, as yet held back, but which cannot long be concealed. When they shall all be fully brought to the light, and that history shall be written, better for some of the men engaged that they had never acted in the great events now going on, and that history had never deigned to notice their deeds or chronicle their names. To the awful guilt of civil war and fraternal blood upon their souls, will be added the eternal execrations of future generations upon their perfidious deeds and dishonored lives. Within the last few days, it has in some manner leaked out that shortly before the June Congressional election, a meeting was held in the city of Louisville, at which were present most of the members of the Union Central Committee, together with a number of prominent Union men from different parts of the State, principally from the central districts. They met by special invitation of the Central Committee to consider and take steps in view of the movement of Gen. Rousseau, then just begun, in recruiting and organizing his regiment in Kentucky. The point directly considered was the effect that movement would have upon the fortunes of the Union party at the approaching elections. The subject was fully discussed, there being considerable division of opinion in the meeting. Some insisted upon an immediate cessation of the recruiting, as if not a violation of the neutrality of the State, at least greatly endangering the success of the party. Others justified it, and favored open and direct co-operation with the Federal Government. It was urged on the other side that the people were not then prepared for the movement, would regard it as a violation or abandonment of neutrality, and that the effect might be fatal to the success of the party at the elections soon to come off. These arguments prevailed, and finally, upon the score of expediency, it was determined that the mask of neutrality should be kept until after the August elections, and the present bitter lamentations of an outraged and betrayed people. From June until August, not one word was said or intimated by Union organs or orators as to the establishment of such camp or camps. But, on the contrary, to make their duplicity more shameful, Rousseau and his regiment were removed from the State, and the cry of Union men, leaders and all, was all neutrality and peace. The elections over, the Union party in power and the people betrayed, the camps were immediately begun, and now nothing is breathed by the same men and same leaders, but war and slaughter. It is also rumored that some time between the June and August elections, a similar meeting of Union men was held in Cincinnati, at which was present Lieutenant or General Nelson. At this meeting several gentlemen are said to have protested against the whole scheme, as being an act of bad faith and a fraud upon the people; and it was understood by them that the whole thing was to be abandoned. To their great surprise, however, they learned a few weeks later that the scheme was still going on, and that preparations had then been made to carry it out; and the next thing they heard was the establishment of the camps in Garrard county.

It is said that still a third meeting, of the same character, was held in Lexington a very few days before the last election. The immediate and open establishment of the camp was violently insisted upon by a few of the persons engaged, whose self-respect and honor revolted at the secrecy and duplicity which they thought was sought to be practiced by the confederates. But at the urgent solicitations of a couple of gentlemen present, one a candidate for the Senate, and their representations that the step, if taken before the election, would be fatal to their success, the objections of the more honest members of the meeting were overruled, and the movement postponed a few days. The two members were elected, and are now daily voting in their respective houses, in violation of their pledges in the canvass and the known wish of the great body of the people who elected them.

So it seems that certain unscrupulous and perfidious leaders of the Union party have been engaged in practicing a gross fraud, not only upon the people, but also upon their co-leaders in the same party. Who are they? The Union party, deceived and dishonored, demands to know. The people betrayed, ruined, and now sought to be enslaved, must and will know. The facts can not long be kept back. When they do come out, will the guilty parties who have deceived and betrayed an innocent and confiding people. Better that they had never been born, or that their lives had been passed in ignoble obscurity. The present generation must not be denied the bitter privilege of cursing their wicked and bloody treachery, nor history robbed of the stern but faithful duty of gibbeting their memories. Let the facts be known.

SIDNEY.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.

Gen. Sturges, with one regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and one of artillery, took possession of St. Joseph, Missouri, on Friday last.

It is reported that a battle took place at Lexington yesterday between the Federal forces and Green's Rebels in which most of the latter were captured. This needs confirmation.

Another bridge was burned on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad a day or two since, precipitating the locomotive into the stream, killing the engineer.

Reports are current here that the Confederate forces have evacuated Columbus.

Gen. Bragg Secretary of War.

[Special to the Memphis Appeal.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 17.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War has resigned and Gen. Braxton Bragg has been appointed his successor.

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Affairs in Southern Kentucky.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—A special to the Journal, from Cairo, says that a portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland river, has been declared under insurrectionary control.

Secretary Chase has instructed the Surveyor here to prevent all commercial intercourse with that section, and to search the baggage of all persons going thither.

The gun-boat *Conestoga* captured the rebel steamers *Stephenson* and *Gazell*, up Cumberland river yesterday. One contained 100 tons of iron.

A dispatch from Jeff Thompson says that the force opposite Columbus is 2,300, and that they are without shot, shell, or provisions. He expresses the opinion that the command will disband.

From Gen. Price's Army.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 17.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes as follows:

A person, arrived here this morning, reports that on Wednesday night Gen. Price was moving towards Sedalia, with 11,000 men, and Parsons was there with 2,500 Rebels and 16 pieces of artillery. Other accounts say Price left Warrensburg for Lexington on Wednesday night.

Reports are current that Lexington has been taken, but they are not believed. Parties from Pitts county report a fight at Blackwater, in which the Confederates defeated the Home Guards and burned the Blackwater bridge.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 17.

A man named Griffith arrived here to-day, and states that on Saturday last Gen. Price, with 17,000 men, had surrounded Lexington and had sent a summons to Col. Mulleghan to surrender. Col. Mulleghan refused, when Price is reported to have said that he would give him till Monday at 4 o'clock to surrender, and that if he did not that he would march on him with a black flag.

It is confidently thought in military quarters here that Gen. Sturges has by this time reached Lexington from St. Joseph, and that Price will be cut off or forced to retreat. Quite a panic prevailed at Georgetown on the receipt of reports from Lexington, and many families fled, fearing an attack from the Rebels. All quiet here, and no apprehensions of any immediate attack.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

A Proposition Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—There is a rumor to-day that the offer of our Government to accept the proposition of the Paris Conference, in reference to privateering, has been rejected by the European powers. The report, however, has not yet been confirmed.

Government has purchased all the woods which border on the railroad from Washington to the Relay House. The timber will be cut down and transported to Washington, to be used as fuel. A large number of men are now employed in felling the trees, leaving the track of the road clear on both sides.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

British Neutrality—Cuba and the Rebel Flag—An Assassin at Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

British Neutrality Illustrated.

In the course of a conversation between Lieut. A. B. Cummings, of the ship *Richmond*, at Port Royal, with Capt. Morris, commanding the British guard ship *Otens*, the latter said:

"I suppose you are in search of privateers? We are ordered to observe a strict neutrality, and if the Sumter were to come in to-morrow, she would receive the same attention and assistance you have. We can make no difference."

He read an extract from a letter from the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, which says:

"In the event of any vessel bearing the flag of the Confederate States, you are to observe a strict neutrality."

The flag is described, and the letter adds that the number of stars will be increased in case new States should be added to the Confederation.

Cuba and the Rebel Flag.

The proclamation of the Captain General of Cuba, recognizing the right of vessels flying the Rebel flag to enter that port, is thought to be a revenge for efforts of our Consul at Havana, to break down the slave trade. The Spanish Minister here knows nothing of it. It was probably issued upon the Captain General's own responsibility.

Bowling-Green to be Occupied by Lincoln Troops.

It is reported on what appears to be good authority, that Gen. Rousseau's brigade at Camp Jo. Holt, will strike tents on Tuesday night, come over to Louisville immediately, and taking special trains to Bowling-Green proceed at once to occupy and fortify that important and strategic point. It is stated they will be joined at some convenient point on the route by some of the regiments now at Camp Dick Robinson, in Garrard county.—*Lou. Courier*, 17th.

THE LEADERS OF THE WAR PARTY.—The

fiercest advocates for the prosecution of the war are those who, like the editors, and proprietors of the Louisville Journal, have Government contracts to fill, and make a nice thing of it by selling navy revolvers to good Union men. One of the proprietors of that concern has some \$80,000 invested, we hear, in the horse and mule contract, and another is at Washington fixing up things, and of course they want everybody wiped out who oppose the war.

A most desirable office to hold at any time is that of Surveyor of the Port of New York. The duties years secure to him the snug little sum of thirty or forty thousand dollars per annum, while at present, the avalanche of condemnations and confiscations increase the sum so enormously as to bring it little short of a million of dollars for the current season. Of course he is for war and opposed to peace.

Lou. Cour.

SOUTHERN RHITS.

Anderson—Vincent Ashe.

Brantlett and Morgan—J. Gardner.

Boone—John S. Barlow.

Ballard—Wm. M. Coffee.

Calhoun—Daniel Matthews.

Caldwell—W. H. Edmunds.

Carroll—J. C. Lindsey.

Floyd and Johnson—Jno. M. Elliott.

Gallatin—A. B. Chambers.

Graves—A. B. Boon.

Hancock—W. P. D. Bush.

Harrison—Lucius Desha.

Hickman and Fulton—G. W. Silvertooth.

Ligon and Livingston—G. R. Merritt.

Ligon—Geo. W. Ewing.

Marshall—J. C. Gilbert.

Morgan and Wolfe—G. M. Hampton.

McCracken—John Q. A. King.

Nelson—F. G. Murphy.

Owen—E. F. Burns.

Pike and Letcher—David May.

Scott—Wm. Johnson.

Trimble—E. M. Garriott.

Trigg—John W. Gaines.

Union—R. S. Spalding—25.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

REGULAR SESSION, SEPTEMBER, 1861.

1. *Boyle, Casey, and Adair*—T. T. Alexander.

2. *Henderson, Davies, and McLean*—Wm. Anthony.

3. *Warren, Allen, and Edmonson*—R. T. Baker.

4. *Campbell and Pendleton*—R. T. Baker.

5. *Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell*—Samuel H. Boles.

6. *Brackridge, Grayson, Hancock, and Edmonson*—John B. Bruner.

7. *Clarke and Madison*—J. H. G. Bush.

8. *Pulaski, Wayne, and Clinton*—M. P. Buser.

9. *Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone*—Charles Chambers.

10. *Estill, Owsley, Jackson, Montgomery, and Powell*—Walter Chiles.

11. *Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden*—Ben. P. Cissell.

12. *Floyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike*—Alexander L. Davidson.

13. *Henry, Oldham, and Trimble*—Samuel E. DeHaven.

14. *Madison and Garrard*—George Denny.

15. *Meads, Hardin, and Bullitt*—R. H. Field.

16. *Kenton*—John F. Fisk.

17. *Perry, Breathitt, Letcher, Harlan, and Clay*—Thos. T. Garrard.

18. *Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle*—Wm. C. Gillis.

19. *Christian and Todd*—R. E. Glenn.

20. *Anderson, Woodford, and Franklin*—J. Kemp Goodloe.

21. *Boyd, Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence*—Wm. C. Grier.

22. *Owen, Carroll, and Trimble*—Ass. P. Grover.

23. *Calhoun, Trigg, and Marshall*—John L. Jerns.

24. *Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton*—Samuel H. Jenkins.

25. *McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon*—J. M. Johnson.

26. *Mason and Lewis*—Martin P. Marshall.

27. *Harrison and Bracken*—T. F. Marshall.

28. *Ohio, Butler, and Muhlenburg*—Henry D. McHenry.

29. *Jefferson Co., 7th and 8th wards of Louisville*—C. D. Pennebaker.

30. *Bourbon and Bath*—John A. Prall.

31. *Nelson, Larue, and Spencer*—Wm. B. Read.

32. *Ligon, Simpson, and Butler*—A. G. Rice.

33. *Scott and Fayette*—James F. Robinson.

34. *Washington, Marion, and Taylor*—James Speed.

35. *6 Wards City Louisville*—James Speed.

36. *Hart, Green, and Taylor*—Claiborne J. Walton.

37. *Shelby, Henry, and Oldham*—Walter C. Whitaker.

38. *Jessamine, Mercer and Boyle*—Chas. T. Worthington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

UNION MEN.

Adair—F. J. Kigney.

Allen—J. W. Heister.

Bracken—L. L. Cleveland.

Butler and Edmonson—L. J. Proctor.

Bath—V. B. Young.

Brackridge—Alf. Allen.

Bourbon—J. B. Clay.

Boone—J. Calvert.

Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns.

Boyle—W. C. Anderson.

Bullitt—W. J. Heady.

Clay—A. T. White.

Crittenden—John W. Blue.

Carter and Rowan—Stephen J. England.

Clinton and Cumberland—Otho Miller.

Christian and Boone—Geo. Pindexter.

Campbell—G. F. Webster and Cyrus Campbell.

The Thunder of War.

We publish below the leading editorial from the last issue of the London Times that has reached this country. The editors of the Times, the ablest journalists in the world, and occupying a position of observation unclouded by the local questions, prejudices, &c., which blind us at home, see things as the Federal leaders do not look upon them in this country, and those whom the advice of this paper concerns will do well to reflect a little upon it. The article below is an unusually able one, and will be read with no ordinary interest by both sides of the terrible dividing issues of the day:

Impossibility of Restoring the Union.
Were England at this moment to announce to the world its intention to make the speediest possible conquest of France, or were France to make the same declaration as to England, the world would laugh at the madness of the proposal. The world would see that the only way to restore the Union is by the sword, and that the only way to restore the Union is by the sword. The world would see that the only way to restore the Union is by the sword, and that the only way to restore the Union is by the sword.

We say that this is the case, but before we proceed a step further, it is necessary to observe that the case of the Northern Americans is in some important respects more difficult than ours would be. They are not so well situated as we have always found ourselves in war. Their border States feel a divided allegiance. They have to protect more than a thousand miles of land frontier, including one closely beleaguered position surrounded by foes or ill-affected adherents. Speaking the same language as their foe, they have no means of excluding spies from their lines, or even traitors from their ranks. They have to make a standing army and a fleet. They have to learn the first elements of tactics, and even military discipline. They are not so well situated as we have always found ourselves in war. Their border States feel a divided allegiance. They have to protect more than a thousand miles of land frontier, including one closely beleaguered position surrounded by foes or ill-affected adherents. Speaking the same language as their foe, they have no means of excluding spies from their lines, or even traitors from their ranks. They have to make a standing army and a fleet. They have to learn the first elements of tactics, and even military discipline. They are not so well situated as we have always found ourselves in war.

American credit is not so good as British, nor is the credit of the Federal Union in process of dissolution likely to be equal to that of a united people. Lastly, war, which changes its character according to circumstances, establishes special rules of probability for different localities. The one rule established by all American warfare is that the advantage is on the side of defense. Our offensive operations always failed against fortified positions; against breastworks thrown up in a night; against forests full of an invisible foe; against heat, hunger and thirst; against the war of attrition; against the certainty that every step diminishes the number, the strength, and the munitions of our men, and increased those of the enemy. The present war might, for its incidents, be a chapter in our own disastrous wars on that soil. The Northerners have advanced upon a fortified position, but a day's march from Washington. They have arrived at the point with a force already melting away, far short of the list on paper, beaten with heat, hunger, thirst and a long march, and surprised on both flanks by the sudden outpourings of railways. While this has occurred in Virginia, almost within sight of Washington, a column of 8,000 Federals, advancing against a foe three times their number, has met with the same fate, no doubt for much the same reasons, at Springfield, four or five hundred miles to the west, as if in order to warn the Northern States that what has happened is no accident, no failure of peculiar circumstances or personal failure, but by inevitable rule.

There is but one enterprise which can be compared to this, and that is the First Napoleon's gigantic, but infatuated, attempt upon Russia. That was a case of a great political alliance, as grand as a Federal Union, comprising the best, the wealthiest, and the most populous part, and the best soldiers on the continent of Europe, advancing into a territory, the sparse and poor population of which, scarcely surpassed that of the invading host. Winter might be the immediate cause, but it was also the apoplexy of the tremendous rout that ensued. If any one will attempt to compare the means of the Federals with those of Napoleon, he will find them far inferior in every respect; while there is no doubt that the Southern States are far more able to defend every point, every position, every line in their territory, than the Russians were in theirs. They have mountainous ranges instead of steep; they have a population accustomed to carry arms, and only too glad to use them; they have railways, and abundance of food and other necessities of war. They are evidently superior in generalship, and in the social organization best adapted for war.

The result is that thus far they have shown they can dispute every inch, and keep the invader always under the apprehension of being either outflanked or driven back upon his own capital. Against all this it can only be said that the Northern States have the preponderance in white men, in money, and in credit. These, indeed, would be important considerations, if the Southern States were invading the Northern, and seriously preparing to drive every army of Northern troops into the Lawrence. They would be important if this were the ordinary case of two countries at war with one another; but it is not. The Northerners are engaged in the reduction of the Southern States. They are acting on the offensive against a foe which, on its own land, is content to act on the defensive, excepting only that, should the opportunity occur, it would advance its line of defense to include the capital. Experience shows that a comparative small population, with little money and means of war, is sufficient for a very good defense.

We are in a condition to offer advice. We can advise the Northern States of America, as we can advise the legitimate Princes and the despotic Courts of Europe. Let the statesmen at Washington only do what England has done before a hundred times, and what all Europe has done, is doing, and will still do. It is not "Old World" advice. It is not of the heaven that Washington and Franklin felt it their mission to enlighten. It is the very latest and newest lesson of human affairs, or of the electric telegraph, or of the rifle cannon. Do the Northern States really belong to the New World, or are they only a bit of the Old World, with all its pride, its bigotry, and its tyranny, stranded on the Western shore of the Atlantic? The advice we give them is what they have taught us before, and we only say to them, as many a son may say to his father, "Practice what you teach." Let the Northern States "go to the situation," as we did eighty years ago upon their own soil, and let them come back with the same before they march forth to drive half a million armed men a thousand miles across

their own country into the Gulf of Mexico. Let them consider whether they can do what Napoleon could not do in the plenitude of his power, with many times their number, their stores, their credit, and, above all, their military skill and experience, the school of Genoa, and his supply of veterans. What they purpose to do is not only to be as good as the Southerners, or a little better, but overwhelmingly superior. Are they? Is not this an overweening opinion of themselves? Can they drive the Southerners like a flock of sheep, smother them out of their own nests like wasps, ferret them like rabbits, and bag them like game? Let them just look forward a little, and consider the probable state of things next year, and the year after, twenty years hence. Even who sang such songs of triumph in 1814 and 1815, felt that we and all Europe would have done much better to think what we were about in 1793. If a clear foresight shows, and must show that there must be no Federations, and that on no other footing will peace ever be made, it will be much better that it should come to pass after one year's war than after ten or twenty. It is not as if the Union or two Unions were the only alternative. As the war proceeds, no man can tell what new powers and combinations may arise, and particularly how far the Western States will endure the taxes and financial obligations necessary for the war. The advice we offer is only what the Americans have given to all the world. It is a hawk of their own cotton—a pipe of their own tobacco. Let them consider what they can do, and what neither they nor all the world can do. At present they are only giving a triumph to many a foe, for there is not a circle of old soldiers, statesmen and diplomats who did not read the story of their difficulties and reverses with a bitter smile. They will hear with at least respect, perhaps with disappointment, that the North and South have agreed to part friends.

Southern Resources.
There is no country on earth so rich in resources as the South. It is God's favored region, on which His hand has lavished boundless wealth. A single glance at the map, and the most casual view of its numerous advantages must satisfy any mind that it was furnished and destined by the Creator of all things to be the seat of a mighty and flourishing nation. All its features indicate that it was intended to have a national existence and career of its own, and to be tributary to none.

No other portion of the earth possesses such a combination of natural productions and resources. The three great kingdoms of nature, the animal, the vegetable and the mineral, contribute their richest treasures to its aggrandizement.

At the domestic animals which contribute to the sustenance and convenience of man can be reared in this favored region. Horses, mules, and cattle find here a congenial climate, in which they reach their highest perfection. Its boundless corn fields can fatten innumerable hogs. The true latitude of the sheep, which furnishes both food and clothing for our race, is in the South. It was Mark Cockerell, of Tennessee, who at the World's Fair, in London, took the gold medal, in competition with the wool growers of the world, with wool of Tennessee growth. The mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina surpass even those of Spain as sheep pastures.

In the variety and value of her vegetable productions, the South is without a rival. She excels the North in the growth of cereals, while to these she adds cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco and indigo, the elements of an immense commerce, to whose expansion there are no limits. Their magnitude and value are shown by the fact that they furnished four-fifths of the exports of the old Union, and that their interruption in their supply would derange the commerce of the world.

In mineral resources, also, the South possesses exhaustless wealth. She has coal and iron enough to supply the world, and is rich in lead, zinc, and copper, and also in manganese, saltpetre, sulphur, salt, and other minerals. The South has, also, a territory greater in extent than that of the leading empires of Europe, watered by mighty rivers, by the exports of the old Union, and that their interruption in their supply would derange the commerce of the world.

Without presumption we may well rely on the ability of a country with such resources, to maintain her independence against the assaults of an enemy, twice as powerful as the North. It is well for the people of the South to look at their own resources, to know and feel their own real strength, that they may entertain the confidence which they are entitled to feel in their ability to maintain successfully their present struggle against an insolent foe bent on their subjugation.

Memphis Avalanche.

England and Spain and the Confederate Flag.
It would seem from our dispatches this morning that foreign powers are gradually drawing nearer to the Southern Confederacy. Though the Spanish Minister denies the report from Charleston in relation to the Consul-General of Cuba and the Confederate flag, another dispatch tells us that the Cabinet was in session on the matter yesterday.

Then comes the statement of Lieutenant A. B. Cummings as to a conversation between himself and Capt. Morris, of the English Navy, in the course of which the instructions of the Lords Commissioners of the British Admiralty were produced and read. These instructions are to treat the Confederate vessels the same as those of the United States.

Is this the stepping stone to more significant and serious proceedings by foreign powers toward the Confederate Government? This recognizing the Confederate flag the same as that of the United States may really mean nothing, and may not be an unusual thing, but taken in connection with other recent occurrences in Canada and throughout the South by agents of the British and French Governments, it looks ominous of coming trouble. A short time will determine the meaning of these demonstrations by the Spanish and English Governments. In the mean time, we have no doubt, the Cabinet will thoroughly sift the matter, and if found to be true, demand explanations of these powers.—*Cin. Enq., 17th.*

Affairs at Paducah.—The St. Louis News, of Saturday evening, says the Federal forces at Paducah have been increased to 10,000. The batteries on the Kentucky shore opposite Cairo, will, when finished, be a formidable work. The total number of Federal troops stationed around the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers—at Cairo, Bird's Point, Norfolk, Paducah, and the Kentucky shore opposite Cairo—is said to be 30,000. Courier.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1861.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. C. D. ABBETT, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

The Senate was called to order, and the journal read as usual.

PETITIONS.

W. T. ANTHONY presented a petition from the citizens of Edmonson county, which was appropriately referred.

A message from the House announcing the passage of sundry bills, &c.

Mr. DENNY—Committee on Education—A bill for the benefit of common school district No. 46, in Henderson county. Passed.

A. H. R. bill to incorporate the Lagrange Masonic Female Seminary.

Mr. PENNEBAKER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a House bill entitled "An act to amend the charter of the town of Carleisle." Passed.

A House bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Southern Planters' Machine Company," with an amendment, which was adopted, and then the third reading was rejected.

A bill to charter the Home Insurance Company. Passed.

A. H. R. bill, entitled "An act to amend an act to charter the Louisville Courier Printing Company." Passed.

A. H. R. bill, entitled "An act for the benefit of the personal representatives of John McDyer, deceased." Passed.

A bill to amend the charter of the Masonic Temple Company. Passed.

A bill concerning the city court of Louisville. Amended, and then passed.

LEAVES AND RESOLUTIONS.
Mr. CISELL—A bill for the benefit of Thos. Conway.

Mr. GILLIS—A bill to amend the general law in relation to county and circuit court clerks.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Alfred Smith, of Rockcastle county.

Mr. GLENN offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The laws of Kentucky require the cities of Louisville and Lexington to pay into the treasury annually the amount paid out of the treasury to the city judges of cities; and it appearing that the city of Louisville not having paid up since 1858, and the city of Lexington has not paid up since 1857,

Resolved, therefore, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed—1st, to inquire why said cities have not paid into the treasury said amounts; and 2d, whether any legislation is necessary to compel said cities to pay into the treasury the amount of said unpaid salaries; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. GILLIS—Leave to bring in bill for the benefit of the late clerks and surveyors of Whitley county. County Courts.

Sundry House bills were taken up and disposed of, as follows:

An act providing funds to defray the expenses of the government. (Borrowing \$100,000 from Sinking Fund, and \$200,000 from banks and others.) Passed.

A resolution regarding the extension of this General Assembly. Adopted.

Mr. ALEXANDER, from the Committee on County Courts, reported a House bill in relation to the poor orphan educational fund of Harrison county. Passed.

A House bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act concerning the Wilderness turnpike road." Passed.

A House bill to legalize the judgments rendered by Alexander Lock, justice of the peace in Harlan county.

A House bill to change the boundary line between Adair and Metcalfe counties. Propositions and Grievances.

LEAVES.
Mr. PENNEBAKER—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville. Judiciary.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Wm. L. D. Megowan, late sheriff of Jefferson county. Finance.

Mr. GILLIS, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills as correctly enrolled.

The Senate then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The Senate reassembled at 2 o'clock, and again took a recess until 4 o'clock, when they were called to order as usual, and proceeded to business.

A message from the House was received, announcing the passage of, and asking concurrence in, a resolution regarding the expulsion of Confederate troops from the soil of Kentucky; and in a resolution entitled "A resolution concerning the peace and quiet of Kentucky."

[For both of which see House report.]

A call of the Senate being made, the following named gentlemen were absent: Messrs. Bales, Buster, Jenkins, Johnson, T. F. Marshall, Prall, Read, Robinson, and Whitaker.

Messrs. T. F. Marshall, Jenkins, Buster, Robinson, and Prall, appeared and were excused.

The call was then suspended, and Mr. GOODLOE moved a suspension of the rules, to the following might be taken up:

The resolutions regarding the expulsion of Confederate troops from the soil of Kentucky, which was taken up and considered.

Mr. GROVER moved that the resolutions be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The vote was taken, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. W. T. Anthony, Cissell, Chambers, Davidson, DeHaven, Glenn, Grover, Irvan, Jenkins, and Rhea—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker (Fisk), Alexander, Wm. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Bush, Buster, Chiles, Denny, Field, Garrard, Gillis, Goodloe, Grier, M. P. Marshall, T. F. Marshall, McHenry, Pennebaker, Prall, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, and Worthington—24.

Mr. GOODLOE demanded the previous question, and the vote being taken, it resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Fisk), Alexander, Wm. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Bush, Buster, Chiles, DeHaven, Denny, Field, Garrard, Gillis, Goodloe, Grier, M. P. Marshall, T. F. Marshall, McHenry, Pennebaker, Prall, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, and Worthington—25.

NAYS—Messrs. W. T. Anthony, Cissell, Chambers, Davidson, Glenn, Grover, Irvan, Jenkins, and Rhea—9.

And so the resolutions were adopted.

The resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of Kentucky were then taken up and were adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Fisk), Alexander, Wm. Anthony, W. T. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Bush, Buster, Chiles, DeHaven, Denny, Field, Garrard, Gillis, Goodloe, Grier, M. P. Marshall, T. F. Marshall, McHenry, Pennebaker, Prall, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, and Worthington—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Cissell, Irvan, and Jenkins—3.

Mr. SPEED offered a joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the arms of the State of Kentucky, together with the accoutrements, equipments, camp equipage, baggage trains, ammunition and military stores in the custody or under the control of the Military Board, be made subject to the order of Brigadier-General Anderson, of the United States Army. Such portions of said property delivered to or upon the order of Gen. Anderson as are not lost, destroyed, or consumed in the war, to be returned by the United States at the end of the war. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic Church.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The rules were suspended to enable the Committee on Federal Relations to make a report.

Mr. FINNELL, from the Committee on Federal Relations, then made the following report:

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the communications of the Governor of this Commonwealth, together with those of Generals Polk and Zollicoffer, of the Confederate Army, informing the Governor that they had seized and were occupying, with large military forces, portions of the soil of Kentucky, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to make the following report:

WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled, inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky, Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property; it is further

Resolved, That Gen. Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from the Commonwealth, to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander; and that all peaceable citizens and their families, are entitled to and shall receive, the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties, and their property.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon, to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

A lengthy discussion ensued, which was so elaborate and important that the report is reserved for a more careful preparation than its publication in this paper would allow.

Mr. M. SMITH demanded the previous question, which was ordered.

The question was then taken on the first resolution, and adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Henry, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Mears, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Poindeexter, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, and Spalding—23.

The second resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, A. R. Boone, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Mears, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Poindeexter, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, and Spalding—23.

The third resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, A. R. Boone, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Mears, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Poindeexter, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, and Spalding—23.

The fourth resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, A. R. Boone, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Mears, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Poindeexter, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, and Spalding—23.

The fifth resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, A. R. Boone, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Mears, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Poindeexter, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, and Spalding—23.

The sixth resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, A. R. Boone, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Mears, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Poindeexter, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, and Spalding—23.

The seventh resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, A. R. Boone, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Mears, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Poindeexter, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, and Spalding—23.

The eighth resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, A. R. Boone, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Mears, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Poindeexter, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, and Spalding—23.

Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Poindeexter, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, Bryan R. Young, Milton Young, and Van B. Young—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, Beaman, A. R. Boone, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, and Spalding—24.

The fifth resolution was adopted upon a call of the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were then adopted.

Mr. WOLFE from the Committee on Federal Relations made a report upon the resolutions proposed by Mr. Conklin.

Under the operation of the previous question the vote was taken on the resolutions of Mr. Conklin.

The latter part of the report was withdrawn and the preamble then adopted.

At 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. Silvertooth moved that the House adjourn.

The yeas and nays were taken and the House refused to adjourn.

SPECIAL ORDER.
A bill to increase the powers of the Military Board of Kentucky, according to

